# An attempt to Date Text 3 of Enuma Anu Enlil, Tablets 50-51 <br> "Tentative date December 2, - 1878" 

V. S. Tuman<br>Communicated by B. L. van der Waerden

## 1. Introduction

The Babylonian celestial omens series, "Enuma Anu Enlil," is a group of tablets written in cuneiform that deals with astronomical events and their astrological interpretations. A special section of Enuma Anu Enlil that deals with lunar and solar eclipses is a most fruitful source for the determination of ancient chronology, assuming that the eclipses described are based on actual observations. In 1921 Morris Jastrow [1] translated the well-preserved Tablet 21. Ever since, a number of investigators, including Langdon \& Fotheringham 1928 [2], Weidner 1954 [3], Schaumberger 1956 [4], and Reiner \& Pingree 1981 [5] have worked on these tablets. In 1982 Peter J. Huber [6] refined the eclipse calculations using modern digital computers. He has calculated a lunar eclipse of -2093 for the patricide eclipse; it refers to the assassination of Shulgi, the king of Ur, by one of his sons.

In this paper it will be shown that the omen in Text 3 of tablets $50-51$ of Enuma Anu Enlil uses the Mul-Apin principles of naked-eye astronomy. The principles of the simultaneously rising and setting constellations, and occasionally the heliacal rising of planet Jupiter compared to the setting of some constellations are used (28a, 28b). Text 3 seems to describe an event in which a lunar eclipse is taking place when Mars enters the constellation of Scorpius.

The statement in text 3 points out that the planet Saturn is quite likely to be in the constellation of Corvus. The planet Jupiter is near the bright star Capella, (Mul-Gam), the planet Mercury is in Sagittarius, the planet Mars stands in Scorpius, and the Moon has the same longitude as Orion. Based on the interpretation of data in Text 3 for planets Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury and Moon, a search is made between -2500 and -501 . This resulted in a unique solution of the Lunar Eclipse Dec. 2, -1878 . Accepting the date of the lunar eclipse, we may conclude that:
a - The observational techniques with the naked eye discussed in the Mul-APIN Tablets were in use by -1878 , ( 1879 B.C.), some 180 years before the Venus Tablets were written.
$b$ - The date coincides with the end of the reign of Warad-Sin, and the beginning of the reign of Rim-Sin, the last king of the Larsa dynasty (see below, 11 to 11 c ).
c - The source material used in Tablets $50-51$, studied by Reiner \& Pingree [5], probably belongs to the old Babylonian period, about - 1878 .

## 2. Translation of Text 3 by Erica Reiner, with Collaboration of David Pingree. (Comments by V. S. Tuman)

1 - The wagon is for eclipse:
(Indications are that the Omen is based on an eclipse, and the constellation of Ursa Maioris, "The Wagon" is highly visible to an observer during the eclipse.)
2 - The plow is for starting a furrow.
(AB.SIN. "The Furrow" Gossmann 4, the bright star Spica.) * (Then we have):
(The Plow rises, The Furrow sets): (R-S), 1**
3 - The Raven is for a steady market.
3a - Saturn is brilliant.
(Mul.UGA. "The Raven", Gossmann 132, Constellation of Corvus) *
(Saturn is located in the constellation of Corvus). (C-C), 1
$\left[\lambda(\right.$ Saturn $)=187^{\circ} \pm 15^{\circ}$, based on vernal equinox 1950]
4 and 5 ?
6a - Mercury is brilliant, variant, Mercury stands in Pabilsag. (C-C), 2 ("PA.BIL.SAG". Gossmann 358. Constellation of Saggitarius.) (Mercury is in the constellation of Saggitarius.) (See 7c)
7 - The False star is for the rising of wind.
7 a - The False star (LuL-La) is the crab (AL.LUL).
7 b - "If the front stars of the crab are red: rising of wind."
7 c - Mercury stands in it.
(In statement 6a Mercury was in Pabilsag; now it cannot stand in Cancer; however:)
(Mercury in PA.BIL.SAG rises, constellation of Cancer sets.)
( $\lambda$ (Mercury) $=285^{\circ} \pm 28^{\circ}$, Vernal equinox 1950] (R-S), 2
8 - The fox is for breaking into houses.
8a - "If Mars approaches the Scorpion, there will be a breach in the palace of the prince."
8 b - "If Mars approaches the Scorpion: The city will be taken through a breach."
(When Mars enters Scorpius, there will be a breach in the palace and trouble in the city.)

[^0]9 - The Hired Man is for furrow.
(If the furrow is Spica as in 2, then:)
("Hired Man", Aries rises, Mul.ABSIN sets.)
( $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{S}$ ), 3
9 a - If Jupiter approaches the Crook: the harvest of Akkad will prosper. (GAM. "The Crook." Gossmann 64. Auriga, Capella.)
(Jupiter is approaching the bright star Capella.)
(See 13b)
10 and 10a?
11 - The Star of Elam is for cold.
11a - The Star of Elam is Mars, the Anzu-bird.
11 b - If the Anzu-bird's star is very red, there will be cold."
11c - The star of Elam is Ninazu, the lord of the earth; it is said with reference to Lisi, the Scorpion; Mars stands in it.
( 8 b states, if Mars approaches the Scorpion; 11c states that Mars stands in the Scorpion).
(Mars is in Scorpius, it is a bad omen for Elam). (C-C), 3
$11 d$ - "If the Star of Dignity, the vizier of Tispak, approaches the Scorpion: for three years there will be severe cold, cough and phlegm will befall the land."
12 - The Twins are for devouring by Nergal (Mars is related to Nergal, Mars is in Scorpion, hence:)
(Mars in Scorpius rises, gamma Geminorum, Twins sets)
$\left(\hat{\lambda} \cdot(\mathrm{MARS})=255^{\circ} \pm 15^{\circ}\right.$, Vernal Equinox 1950]
(R-S), 4
12 a - "If the Stranger approaches the Twins: the prince will die."
13 - Ninsi is for the end of the dynasty.
13 a - Ninsi is Mars.
13 b - 'If the Stranger approaches Jupiter: the King of Akkad will die, and the harvest of the land will prosper."
(12a, 13, 13a and 13b, imply that Mars is the Stranger.)
(Mars approaches Jupiter.)
(Mars in Scorpius rises, Jupiter near Capella sets)
[ $\lambda$ (Jupiter) $=80^{\circ} \pm 15^{\circ}$, Vernal Equinox 1950]
(R-S), 5
14 - The stars of the sunrise are for the raining of rain.
$14 a$ - "If the stars are visible at sunrise: in that year rain and flood will persist."
$14 b$ - "If planets, either three or four, stand at sunrise one after the other: ditto."
(Oct, 19th - 1878, we have: Mars 166, Venus 179, Moon 185, Mercury 188, (not visible) and Sun at 191).
15 - to 23 ?
24 - The star with the woman with the ... womb... cattle.
$24 \mathrm{a}-\mathrm{U} \mathrm{SI}=$ epidemic (among cattle).
$24 b$ - The Road of the Sun at the foot of the cattle-pen is (the Path) of Ea; the Road of the Sun at the middle of the cattle-pen is (the Path) of Anu; the Road of the Sun at the head of the cattle pen is (the Path) of Enlil... (Ea-Winter Solstice), Mul.Apin Tablet 2;
(Anu - Fall/Spring Equinox),Mul.Apin Tablet 2;
(Enlil - Summer Solstice), Mul.Apin Tablet 2.
(See also Reiner-Pingree (5) page 17.)
25 - In month II, the Scorpion and . . . to ... - it says so ...
26 - In month III, Mars . . . to . . . - it says so . . .
26a - (Mars in front of Capricornus, "SUHUR.MAS"; this line was left out in the text of Reiner-Pingree)
(Mars in Scorpius and Capricornus, "SUHUR.MAS" rise together simultaneously)
(R-R), 1
27 - In month VI, the Kidney and the Yoke rise heliacally.
28 - In month IV, the Arrow, the Twins, (and) the Heroic rise heliacally. (Arrow and Twins culminate together) ( $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C}$ ), 4
28a - The Great Star, the Crab, the Eagle. The Heroic, Jupiter, on a cloudy day . . rises heliacally.
28 b - The Crab - it says so on account of the Goat-fish, namely, suhurmasu. (Cancer rises heliacally - Capricornus and Aquila set) (R-S), 6 (Aquila and Capricornus set together) (S-S), 1 (Jupiter rises heliacally - Capricornus culminates). (R-C), 1
$28 c$ - The Wagon stands all year, namely, it circles around.
29 - In month XII, the Fish, the Fox, (and) the star of Marduk rise heliacally.
29 a - The star of Marduk-it says so on account of Mercury; secondly, the star of Marduk-it says so on account of the Crook.
(Mercury in PA.BIL.SAG rises - Jupiter in MUL.GAM sets) (R-S), 7
30 - The star that stands after it is the True Shepherd of Anu, Papsukkal; for an early wind.
30a - "If the Moon is surrounded by a halo and the True Shepherd of Anu stands within it: the high-lying grounds of the land will prosper."
(Moon and Orion culminate together).
$(\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C}), 5$
(Moon has the same longitude as Orion, $\lambda$ (Moon) $=90^{\circ}$ ).
31-36?

It is evident that naked eye observational techniques of simultaneous rising, culminating and setting; rising-setting, and rising-culminating of two bodies are used extensively to inform us of the location of planets.

In summary we have:

1 - The Plow rises - The Furrow sets,
2 - Saturn and Corvus culminate together,
3 - Mercury stands in PA.BIL.SAG.
4 - Mercury in PA.BIL.SAG rises, Cancer sets,
5 - The Hired Man, Aries rises, Mul.ABSIN sets,
6 - Jupiter and Auriga culminate together,
7 - The twins are for devouring by Nergal,
8 - Mars in Scorpius rises, gamma Geminorum, Twins set. (R-S), 4
9 - Mars in Scorpius rises, Jupiter near Capella sets. (R-S), 5
10 - Mars in Scorpius, and Capricornus rise together, (R-R), 1
(R-S), 1
(C-C), 1
(C-C), 2
(R-S), 2
(R-S), 3
(C-C), 3

11 - Arrows and Twins culminate together,
(C-C), 4
12 - Cancer rises, Capricornus and Aquila set, (R-S), 6
13 - Capricornus and Aquila set together, (S-S), 1
14 - Jupiter rises heliacally, Cancer culminates ( $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{C}$ ), 1
15 - Mercury in PA.BIL.SAG rises, Jupiter in MUL.GAM sets (R-S), 7
16 - If the Moon is surrounded by the halo, and the True Shepherd of Anu stands within it:...
17 - Moon and Orion culminate together,
(C-C), 5
The Text 3 is designed with a "Theme" Rising-Setting ( $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{S}$ ), 7 times, and Culminating together ( $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C}$ ) 5 times.
The "Theme" is also observed among the kudurrus.

## 3. Technique of Interpretation of the Eclipse, in Text 3

The Interpretation of the eclipse in the Text 3 is based on the following assumptions:
a - The eclipse is based on real astronomical observation.
b - The text deals with events of a particular year when the Eclipse took place. (See 11d.)

To determine the date of the eclipse, first we shall determine the possible times when the planets had the configurations indicated in the text.

Table 1, below, is used as input data for the search program. The program goes through the tables of data from year -2500 to -501 , which are calculated at three day intervals and stored on a hard disk. The Vernal Equinox of 1950 is corrected for the precession. In this manner compatible longitudes are assigned to the planets and then compared to the tables of planetary data from -2500 to -501 , for a period of 2000 years. The computer is asked to find the dates when Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury and Moon had the same configuration recorded in Table 1. The search program finds three different years: $-1938,-1878$, and -1024.

Table 1. The input data.
Referred to Vernal Equinox of 1950. From Text 3 of Enuma Anu Enlil

| Search <br> Priority | Planet <br> Field | Longitude <br> Coordinates | Angular <br> Deviation |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | 7- Saturn | 187 | $\pm 15$ |
| 2 | 6- Jupiter | 80 | $\pm 15$ |
| 3 | 5- Mars | 255 | $\pm 15$ |
| 4 | 3-Mercury | 285 | $\pm 28$ |
| 5 | 1- Moon | 90 | $\pm 45$ |

1-Moon, 2-Sun, 3-Mercury, 4-Venus, 5-Mars, 6-Jupiter, 7-Saturn.

Table 2. Output Data from the Search Program

| M | D | Yr. | Moon | Sun | Mercury | Venus | Mars | Jupiter | Saturn |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Nov. | 7, | -1938 | 26 | 209 | 208 | 212 | 202 | 14 | 132 |
| Nov. | 10, | -1938 | 72 | 212 | 212 | 216 | 204 | 14 | 132 |
| Dec. | 1, | -1878 | 28 | 234 | 253 | 190 | 196 | 38 | 146 |
| Dec. | 4, | -1878 | 71 | 237 | 256 | 192 | 198 | 38 | 146 |
| Dec. | 28, | -1878 | 24 | 262 | 241 | 215 | 216 | 36 | 146 |
| Nov. | 11, | -1024 | 33 | 220 | 219 | 183 | 203 | 52 | 154 |
| Nov. | 14, | -1024 | 70 | 223 | 224 | 187 | 205 | 51 | 154 |
| Dec. | 8, | -1024 | 29 | 248 | 262 | 216 | 223 | 48 | 155 |
| Dec. | 11, | -1024 | 66 | 251 | 267 | 220 | 225 | 48 | 155 |

Table 3. Lunar Eclipse
Longitude 44.5 Latitude 32.5

- 1878 Dec. 222.80 UT,

ET-UT $=12.2062$ hours

| Contact | UT | LT | ALT |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 20.88 | 23.94 | 76.70 | MR: 16.83 |
| 2 | 21.96 | 1.02 | 70.54 | SS: 17.20 |
| 3 | 23.60 | 2.66 | 52.01 | SR: 6.80 |
| 4 | .68 | 3.74 | 38.84 | MS: 7.10 |
| MR = Moon Rise | SR = Sun Rise |  | UT = Universal Time |  |
| MS = Moon Set | SS = Sun Set | LT = Local Time |  |  |
|  | ALT = Altitude |  |  |  |

These results are given in Table 2 below. The test for eclipses provided no Solar eclipse, but one total Lunar Eclipse on 2nd Dec. - 1878, (see Tables 1, 2, and 3).

The text used has several omens for Akkad and the principal manuscript comes from Assurbanipal's library, so the bracket $\{-2500$ to -501$\}$ certainly is sufficient for this study.

## Discussion of the Results

Tablets 50-51, and specifically Text 3 of the Enuma Anu Enlil series, contain information that is also quoted in the Mul.Apin Tablets. This fact was known to Reiner \& Pingree.

Back in 1879 B.C. the north pole was very close to the star alpha Draconis, also known as Thuban. The brightest constellation near the northpole was

Ursae Maioris, "The Wagon". Across the pole was the less spectacular Ursa Minoris. At the time of the lunar eclipse, both of the constellations were visible to the naked eye, with Ursa Maioris being much more spectacular. These two constellations were circumpolar and visible all the year round. Furthermore the longitude of the lunar eclipse quoted in this study lies a few degrees from the brightest star Alpha Maioris, also known as Dubha.

Calculations and the plots of the polar constellations were performed at my request by Barbara Welther of Smithsonian Institution, Astrophysical Observatory, Harvard University. (See Figure 1.)

This investigation began in 1987, and the eclipse of -1878 was calculated during my visit to Oxford University. The study was concluded in Tübingen and Turlock. The results indicate that the omen of Text 3 is based on a lunar eclipse that took place in -1878 . The omen may be interpreted as: Rim-Sin takes over the kingdom of Larsa from his brother Warad-Sin in - 1878. This result is based on the long chronology ( $6,9,10$ ). Warad-Sin and Rim-Sin were the sons of Kudur Mabuk who was the Sheik of Emutbal, presumably of Elamite origin. According to the omen, Rim-Sin assumes the kingdom of Larsa by a breach in the palace of the prince (see $8 \mathrm{a}, 8 \mathrm{~b}, 11,11 \mathrm{a}, 11 \mathrm{~b}$, and 11 c of the


Figure 1. Celestial Planisphere, Epoch 1879 BC. Calculation done by Barbara L. Welther
omen). The long 60 year reign of Rim-Sin in Larsa was brought to an end when Hammurabi conquered Larsa, terminating the period of peaceful co-existence with city states in southern Mesopotamia (7). The interpretation of the omen appears to be well confirmed by the statement made in Bibliotheca Mesopotamica, Volume 2, Fascicule 2:
"The original corpus of omens, then, probably dates back considerably earlier than ca. - 1000, possibly to the Old Babylonian period at the beginning of the second millennium B.C."

The unique total-lunar-eclipse of Dec. 2nd, - 1878 was found over a 2000 year period from -2500 to -501 ; it also indicates clearly that the techniques of naked-eye astronomical observation were already in use when EAE 50/51 Text 3 was inscribed. My estimated date for a conjunction of Venus, Mars, Saturn and Mercury, mentioned in Mul-Apin Tablet 1, is December 15th - $2047^{*}$; this is 169 years before the EAE $50 / 51$ Text 3, was composed. We also note that a planetary conjunction cited among the stars of Anu, in Mul.Apin Tablet 1, happened some 346 years before the Enuma-Anu-Enlil Tablet 63, also known as "The Venus Tablet Omens of Ammisaduqa", was composed. It seems plausible that the involvement of the astronomer-priests with eclipse omens, and their general interest in astrology from the time of Sargon of Akkad, led to a long investigation of events in the sky. During some 500 years of study, ancient observers were able to accumulate precise data about the movements of the five objects, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, and Moon which in turn enabled me to calculate the lunar eclipse of - 1878.

It is very interesting to observe that the "Motif" composed about 1879 B.C. which led to discovery of the eclipse was:

> (Rising-Setting), (R-S) 7 times and simultaneous culmination, $(\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C}) 5$ times.

Some 745 years later this "Motif" is again used during the reign of king Nabuchadnezzar I, on the kudurru B.M. 90858. In this case we have:
(Rising-Setting), ( $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{S}$ ) 6 times
and simultaneous culmination ( $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C}$ ), 3 times.
These two documents may be considered as two pages of the history of Assyro-Babylonian Astronomy.

Acknowledgements. In 1987, during my visit as a Fellow at Oxford University, I frequently had stimulating discussions with Professor Oliver Gurney, and with Mr. Christopher Walker at the British Museum, London, to both of whom I am most grateful. I also wish to express my deep appreciation to Professor Wolfgang Rollig, who made it possible for me to be at Tübingen University during 1988. I have had the opportunity to discuss my research with Professor Rollig and a number of graduate students.

[^1]I should also like to thank Professor Bartel van der Waerden for his interest and encouragement, for editing a major portion of this article and mailing me PapkE's Ph.D Thesis. I am also thankful to Professor Hermann Hunger for providing me with a translation copy of Mul.Apin Tablet 2. My special thanks to Professor Peter J. Huber for reading this article and making many useful suggestions and for his computer programs without which the analysis would have been very difficult. My thanks also to Professor Owen Gingerich for his continuous encouragment, and to Barbara Welther for the calculations and the plot of Figure 1.

Finally, I express my appreciation to Professor Matthias Schramm at Tübingen for many extensive and interesting discussions regarding Babylonian astronomy.

However, I take complete responsibility for the content of this paper.

## References

1. Morris Jastrow, Jr., Die Religion Babyloniens und Assyriens. Giessen, Verlag von Alfred Topelmann (1921).
2. S. Langdon \& J. K. Fotheringham, The Venus Tablets of Ammizaduga, London (1928).
3. E. Weidner, Die Astrologische Serie Enuma Anu Enlil Tafel 15-22, Afo 17, 71-89 (1954). Texte über Mondfinsternisse. Tafel 19, Vat 7847, page 79. Archiv für OrientForschung, XVII (1954-56).
4. Johann Schaumberger, Astronomische Untersuchung der "Historischen" Mondfinsternisse in Enuma Anu Enlil. Archiv für Orient-Forschung 17 (1956).
5. Erica Reiner in collaboration with David Pingree, Enuma Anu Enlil Tablets 50-51, Bibliotheca Mesopotamica Volume Two, Fascicle Two. Undina Publications Malibu 1981. For Text 3 see page 41-43.
6. Peter J. Huber "Dating by Lunar Eclipse Omina, with Speculation on the Birth of Omen Astrology". From Ancient Omens to Statistical Mechanics. Essays on the Exact Sciences Presented to Asger Aaboe. Acta Historica Scientarium Naturalium Et Medicinalium, Vol. 39, University Library Copenhagen 1987.
7. A. Leo Oppenheim: Ancient Mesopotamia, pages 407-408. Revised edition completed by Erica Reiner. The University of Chicago Press, 1977.
8. Werner Papke, Die Keilschriftserie MUL.APIN Document Wissenschaftlicher Astronomie im 3. Jahrtausend. Dissertation, Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen. 1978.
9. Tuman, V. S. "Astronomical Omens from Lunar Eclipses as a Source for Babylonian Chronology, Confirms the Long Chronology". High, Middle or Low? Acts of an International Colloquium on Absolute Chronology held at the University of Gothenburg, 20th-22nd. August 1987. Part 3, page 197-206. Edited by Paul Astrom. Gothenburg 1989, Paul Astroms Forlag.
10. Huber P. J., SachS, A., Stol, M., Whiting, R. M., Leichy, E., Walker, C. B. F. \& van Driel, G., 1982. Astronomical dating of Babylon I and Ur III. Occasional papers on the Near East. vol 1. Issue 4. Malibu: Undena Publication.

[^0]:    * Felix Gossman 1950, Planetarium Babylonicum Rom.
    ** ( $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{S}$ ), 1 means (Rise-Set), case 1 and ( $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C}$ ), culminate together, etc.

[^1]:    * Werner Papke in his Ph.D Thesis 1978, proved that Mul.Apin Tablet 1 was based on observations made about 2300 B.C.

